

SD 2 557

SIERRA

15
TP
March 1961

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
1961
FORESTRY LIBRARY
CLUB BULLETIN



Within the span of the present administration
we will win or lose the fight for wilderness
and the ideals of the National Parks.

—ANSEL ADAMS

How Effective is The Conservation Force?

Defensive about being pointed to as "aggravers," conservationists have tried hard to laud the virtues of positive thinking, but—like other minorities—have had to rely upon negative action to achieve much success. Whenever they could join with enough other groups holding veto power, they have been able to amass enough strength to stop some unwise development. They could thus prevent logging on a superb part of the Olympic Peninsula and help create Olympic National Park there. They could prevent the damming of a superb part of the High Sierra and help create a Kings Canyon National Park there. They could help move the proposed Echo Park dam out of the Colorado River Storage project and get Dinosaur National Monument designated by the Congress.

No Wilderness Bill, No Park Studies, No Seashore Preservation—Yet

They could also get legislation introduced again and again to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. They could help get bills in the hopper to call for studies of potential areas for new national parks in Washington, Nevada, and Idaho; to improve pollution abatement; and to establish some new national seashores.

But they couldn't get most of the study legislation heard by committees in either house, nor move the Wilderness Bill out of Senate Committee, nor get hearings completed and published in the House, nor budge seashore preservation very far, nor overcome Presidential veto of the pollution-abatement-improvement program.

To state in two short paragraphs what has been done and what hasn't is to risk all the inaccuracy of oversimplification. Sum it up this way: some startling things have been accomplished in years past, and some equally startling failures have followed in more recent years, where hopes have been held high, then dashed.

Only Cringe Benefits

It is hard to put a finger on the causes, but I have two or three theories. One is that there has been an overresurgence of the compulsion to manage—sort of a superarrogation by man, backstopped by expertise and based on the assumption that all this world is lacking, really, is a more efficient coordination by man of natural law. In all this the Deity, Who has run the universe for some time, seems to be considered not wholly competent vis-à-vis technologists.

The other principal theory is that too many organizations, frightened by the Internal Revenue Service, have had to settle for cringe benefits in lieu of rewards of boldness.

This brings me to a reluctant expression of my own conviction that the citizen does not act as lobbyist, except as a representative of a corporation which is duly, naturally, and quite effectively taking care of its own self-interest. I don't say "selfish interest" because that is merely to use a label as a substitute for thought—I just say self-interest, than which there seems to be no more strongly motivating a force abroad today.

If citizens really were acting as lobbyists, the Wilderness Bill would have passed some time ago. However, single-use interests who did not wish the general interest of the citizenry to prevail were pushing the citizen lobbyist off-balance instead. Sometimes it seems that some enterprising people think the only good wilderness is a dead wilderness, its last golden egg dissected out, the goose hanging high.

COVER: Ten Peak Mountain, the Clark Range, and the alplands east of Image Lake, in the North Cascades of Washington (see page 8). This summer's special Cascade outing will base camp at Bridge Creek. (See Feb. 1961 SCB, page 4.) Sierra Club Wilderness Card #28. Photo by Philip Hyde.

I can be easily misunderstood, at this point, as being against the extractive industries. This is not so. My concern is that the citizen is not getting his licks in. Conservationists are still very much for what forest products can do for civilization—so long as these products, and other raw materials, come from lesser areas, not from the scenic sanctuaries.

Conservationists feel this, but what do they do about it? Too often they do too little too late. Why? For one thing because the Internal Revenue Service will not allow tax-deductible organizations to be substantially active legislatively, and the Service will not define what is meant by 'substantial.' So conservation organizations, who for the most part must rely upon deductible contributions to remain solvent, must determine at their own peril what kind of legislative activity can be safely nonsubstantial.

Resource-based industry has no such inhibitions. Deductible or not, it can bring and does bring influence to bear. Therefore, in spite of the fact that Congress is freely informed by industry of the merits of exploiting resources, and in spite of the fact that at one time or another all resource questions will be decided upon by the legislative body, those who would argue for the preservation of resources find themselves almost without voice. Call their ailment tax wilt, bewaryngitis, or what you will, the conservationists seem to end up conservative—and little gets conserved. They are tempted to play the nonactive, nonadvocative, nonlegislative role of objective educator. Hortators they are not. And so it is that their oarsmen—millions of them throughout the country—rarely row in unison now.

What Needs to Be Done?

Today the Sierra Club is an organization which is perhaps typical of a good many whose membership consists of citizens from all walks of life who are willing to fight—and sacrifice—for the future of humanity. We find our hands bound, however, and our voice muffled. Our voice should be strong in the Third House, but it is barely audible.

So to the best of our legal and financial ability, citizens in the Sierra Club will try to seek out and identify for all citizens, today's and tomorrow's, the importance of our scenic resources, especially our irreplaceable wilderness and our natural areas of open space. We will seek to dispel the illusion that multiple use is a panacea for land management, but recognize its value when compatible uses can be blended. We will publish what we know of the importance of rounding out our American system of national parks, for national parks began protecting wilderness in this country nearly a century ago, and for all the overenthusiastic construction in some of our parks, they will provide the best legally-spelled-out protection.

We hope that the citizens at large will act, will exercise their constitutional right to help keep their countryside just as sound and beautiful a homeland as their Constitution is a document. Beyond that tax-deductible organizations may not yet go, great though the need may be.—From an address by DAVID R. BROWER on November 15, 1960 before the 66th National Conference on Government, Phoenix, Arizona, on the subject "The Citizen Acts . . ."

THE SIERRA CLUB,* founded in 1892, has devoted itself to the study and protection of national scenic resources, particularly those of mountain regions. Participation is invited in the program to enjoy and preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

DIRECTORS

Nathan C. Clark President	Ansel Adams	R. Clifford Youngquist
Edgar Wayburn Vice-President	Elmer C. Aldrich	Richard M. Leonard
Charlotte E. Mauk Secretary	Harold C. Bradley	George Marshall
Clifford V. Heimbucher Treasurer	Pauline A. Dyer	Bestor Robinson
Lewis F. Clark Fifth Officer	H. Stewart Kimball	William Siri

August Frugé, Chairman, Editorial Board
David R. Brower, Executive Director
Bruce Kilgore, Editor

Published monthly except July and August by the Sierra Club, 2061 Center Street, Berkeley 4, California. Annual dues are \$7 (first year \$12), of which \$1 (non-members \$3) is for subscription to the *Bulletin*. Second-class postage paid at Berkeley, California. Copyright 1961 by the Sierra Club. All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. *Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



A Report—By George Marshall

The Selway-Bitterroot Hearings

IN early March, at hearings in Missoula, Montana, and Lewiston and Grangerville, Idaho, some 150 witnesses discussed the proposal by Region One of the U.S. Forest Service to reclassify part of the 1,875,306-acre Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area. The Service plans to establish a 1,163,000-acre Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area and to hold 188,000 acres in the Salmon River drainage as Primitive Area pending the reclassification of the Idaho Primitive Area to the south. If adopted, this proposal would result in the loss of more than half a million acres from Wilderness and Primitive classification—more than 27 percent of the existing Primitive Area. As a part of this proposal, 310,000 acres in the wild upper Selway drainage (designated as Area E) would be eliminated from Wilderness classification. In the process, a 20-mile "multiple-use" wedge would be driven between two great areas of wilderness.

Only a handful of witnesses spoke in favor of the Region One proposal. The great majority were divided sharply (and fairly evenly) between (1) advocates of a great Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area substantially as proposed by The Wilderness Society with only relatively minor boundary changes and with little loss in wilderness acreage; and (2) advocates of an even smaller Wilderness Area than that proposed by Region One and with large chunks of wilderness gouged out or advocates of establishing no Wilderness Area at this time.

The proposal of Region One, a summary of The Wilderness Society position, and the Sierra Club's resolution in support of this position are presented by map and text on page 7 of the January 1961 *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

The chief protagonist for a great Wilderness Area was The Wilderness Society, with its careful, detailed analysis in the Autumn-Winter 1960-61 issue of *The Living Wilderness*. It was ably represented by staff and council member Stewart M. Brandborg. It was supported at the hearings by the Sierra Club (which I had the honor to represent), The Mountaineers, National Parks Associa-

tion, and American Whitewater Affiliation, among the national and regional conservation organizations. Supporting messages were also sent by the Mazamas, National Audubon Society, and others.

What was most impressive, however, were the many fine presentations made on behalf of a great Wilderness Area by Montana and Idaho men and women, most of whom took time off from work and in some cases drove 200-300 miles to be present. Among them were university professors, lawyers, doctors, newspaper editors, photographers, schoolteachers, public health biologists, foresters, fish and wildlife men, salesmen, workers in service and lumber industries, and packers and guides. Some of them represented the numerous state and local conservation and sportsmen organizations, which support this position. They spoke with conviction and courage and with firsthand knowledge of the area. One of the most significant statements was that of Frank Cullen of Coeur d'Alene on behalf of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission, of which he is a member, urging that the all-important upper Selway region (Area E) be kept in the Wilderness Area.

Ernest Peterson



In contrast to the long-range public interest viewpoint of most of the advocates of a great Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, most of those who wished to decimate it spoke for the special interests of the local lumber and mining companies. In addition, a group of irrigated-land farmers from the west side of the Bitterroot Valley asked for the development of the "water resources" of the Bitterroot Face (Area D) through drastic inroads into Area D or through eliminating the Primitive Area on the Montana side.

The chief protagonist for the decimation of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area was Potlatch Forests, Inc., which is related to Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., has 883,000 acres of timber lands—almost half of which are in Idaho—and has a stack on its large mill in Lewiston from which odoriferous smog pours over the city. Potlatch and other local lumber industry spokesmen relied largely on the "Proposal for the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area," a report prepared by the Inland Empire Multiple Use Committee. The report was presented by the Committee's chairman, Royce G. Cox of Lewiston, who also is managing forester for Potlatch Forests, Inc. The Committee's position was supported by some of the local chambers of commerce.

The Committee advocated that the Wilderness Area proposed by the Forest Service be reduced by an additional 301,000 acres, the major part being in the lower Selway drainage which includes the finest forested portion of the entire wilderness area. Together with the proposed Forest Service elimination of the upper Selway, this deletion would cut the heart out of the wilderness and would give the area a shape reminiscent of the weird final 1959 Region Six boundary proposal for the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. As one forester noted, it would leave as wilderness mostly the "goat rocks."

If the reductions proposed by the Multiple Use Committee were added to those proposed by Region One of the Forest Service and if the lumber industry should be successful in eliminating Area B (the Salmon

(Continued on page 11)

By Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

We Must Act NOW

Expansion of our national park system is one of the major goals cited by President Kennedy's cabinet member in this statement on these conservation objectives:

- More National Parks
- National Seashores
- Abuses of Public Grazing Lands Must End
- A National Wilderness System
- 4,000,000 More Wetland Acres in Refuges
- More Recreation Areas

I APPRECIATE this opportunity to communicate with the members of the National Audubon Society and other readers of *Audubon Magazine*. You are representative of the millions of Americans who understand that our nation's future depends on how wisely we care for our natural resources and who are willing to exercise their prerogatives as free citizens through organizations, and individually, to support the necessary conservation programs.

My home is in a state that has 18 areas in the national park system, five national wildlife refuges, vast areas of public domain, varied irrigation projects, all kinds of mineral and grazing activities—and naturally we live so close to nature that it is often difficult to say where one's work ends and recreation begins.

As a member of Congress I have served six years on the Com-

mittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which deals with problems and legislation encompassing the wide range of Interior Department activities. With President Kennedy I believe this nation must seize the opportunities before it, and the new administration intends to act with as much wisdom and courage as God may grant us.

The pressures of our expanding population are compounded, as they affect our natural resources, by the necessity of maintaining our leadership in the economic world. We feel the pressures in many ways but they are visibly evident in the rapid disappearance of open spaces and wild lands as the urban-industrial complex sprawls across the countryside.

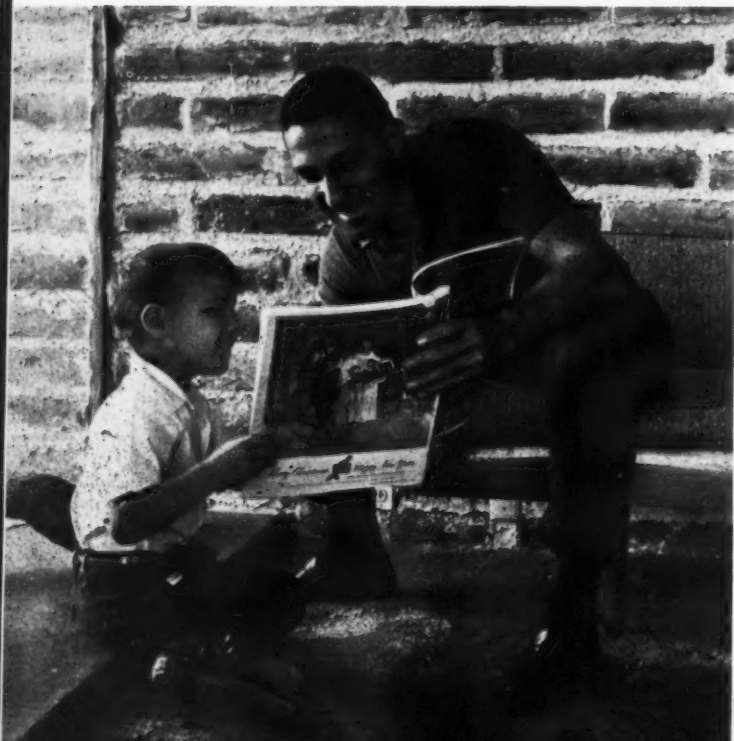
But open spaces and wild lands, and the wildlife that goes with them, also are essential to our national health and welfare as places where people can go for rest and recreation and to receive the kind of spiritual nourishment that comes through communion with nature.

Our urban and industrial development moves apace, so we have to move quickly. This may be our last chance to enlarge the national park system, to safeguard enough wetlands and other special habitat to assure the future of wildlife resources, and to make certain that future generations may draw inspiration from our wilderness areas.

I look forward to, and shall work for, an expansion of the national park system against the needs of the 350 to 400 million human beings the population experts say may inhabit our land some 50 years from now. I hope the expansion can begin in this session of Congress with legislation to create more national seashore parks before these choice lands are lost to commercial uses.

Equally critical is the need to bring four or five million additional acres of wetlands into the wildlife refuge system before those wetlands are lost by drainage or filling—or priced beyond reach of the public purse.

*Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall
and son Denis relax at home
in Tucson, Arizona.*



[Because of the importance of its message at this crucial time in the history of our national park and wilderness system, this article has been reprinted from the March-April 1961 issue of Audubon Magazine, with the kind permission of the National Audubon Society—with whom the Sierra Club shares many common purposes.]

for More National Parks

I hope this Congress also will pass legislation laying down the guidelines and establishing the procedures for a national wilderness system. Such legislation is now before Congress and deserves support.

We need to explore and develop the opportunities for public recreation on the 477 million acres of public domain lands that lie mostly in the western states and Alaska. But the conservation task on the public domain is much greater than the recreation aspect. The past neglect and abuse of our public grazing lands should be recognized for what it is: a national disgrace. A farmer who took no better care of his fields than the government has taken care of our public domain would be scorned by his thrifty neighbors and probably would wind up in the poorhouse.

Substantial investments are needed in range rehabilitation, in reseeding, revegetation, erosion control and water conservation. Such investments will be repaid many times over not only in increased revenues to the federal treasury, but in sustained benefits to the local and national economies.

The needed investments require increased appropriations and additional technical and management personnel for the Bureau of Land Management. It is certainly a national problem, and

I am hoping we can count on nationwide support.

It will be the guiding principle of this administration to seek the solution of all such problems on the basis of what is best for the nation as a whole. Decisions will never be made for the purpose of rewarding one special interest group against another, nor for the benefit of one segment of the economy to the detriment of the larger public interest. And we shall try never to forget that the "larger public interest" includes the welfare of future generations.

In conclusion I wish to commend the National Audubon Society for its own history of conservation service reaching back to 1905. The Society's educational efforts and your research and sanctuary programs supplement, at several vital spots, the programs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. An example is the Society's newly-launched, continental-wide bald-eagle project, in which I understand the research branch of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is actively cooperating.

It will be my policy to encourage this kind of cooperation, because much of the progress that has been made in wildlife conservation has been due to the wholehearted willingness of federal and state agencies to work together, and to work, in turn, with our citizen organizations.

Udall and Douglas Address Wilderness Conference

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall will address the 7th Biennial Wilderness Conference at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco on April 7 and 8. Governor Edmund G. Brown will also participate in the program for the Friday evening banquet. Secretary Udall will speak during the banquet on the subject "Conservation in the 1961's: Action or Stalemate?"

Justice Douglas will present the Keynote speech for the opening session on Friday morning on the subject, "Wilderness and the New Frontier."

The general theme "The American Heritage" will be subdivided into four sub-themes: "Wilderness and the Molding of the American Character," "Wilderness and the American Arts," "The Face of the Land," and "Wilderness Resource . . . Vanishing or Perpetual?"

John P. Saylor, Congressman from Pennsylvania, member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and a primary sponsor of the Wilderness Bill, will

speak at the Saturday noon luncheon.

Friday participants include Sigurd Olson, wilderness author; Gerard Piel, editor *Scientific American*; John W. Caughy, Professor of History, UCLA; Hans Huth, Curator of Research, Art Institute of Chicago; Joseph Wood Krutch, author; Ansel Adams, photographer; Eivind Scoyen, Associate Director, National Park Service; Glenn A. Wessels, Professor of Art, UC, Berkeley; and Everett Carter, Vice-Chancellor, UC, Davis.

Appearing on the Saturday program are J. W. Penfold, Conservation Director, Izaak Walton League of America; Catherine Bauer Wurster, Department of City and Regional Planning, UC, Berkeley; Edward Higbee, Professor of Geography, University of Delaware; Fred Farr, California State Senator; Harold Gilliam, author; Grant McConnell,

Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago; Howard Zahniser, Executive Secretary, The Wilderness Society; Robert C. Stebbins, Professor of Zoology, UC, Berkeley; and J. T. Rutherford, Congressman from Texas.

Conference Chairman is John B. deC. M. Saunders, Provost, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center. A summary of the conference will be presented by Paul B. Sears, Chairman, Conservation Department, Yale University.

Justice William O. Douglas, photographed by Ansel Adams last month during a visit to the Adams San Francisco studio.



Conservation Comes of Age

Excerpts from the President's Message on Natural Resources — A Compelling and Comprehensive Statement —

To the Congress of the United States:

From the beginning of civilization, every nation's basic wealth and progress has stemmed in large measure from its natural resources. This Nation has been, and is now, especially fortunate in the blessings we have inherited. Our entire society rests upon—and is dependent upon—our water, our land, our forests, and our minerals. How we use these resources influences our health, security, economy, and well-being.

But if we fail to chart a proper course of conservation and development—if we fail to use these blessings prudently—we will be in trouble within a short time. In the resource field, predictions of future use have been consistently understated. But even under conservative projections, we face a future of critical shortages and handicaps. By the year 2000, a U.S. population of 300 million—nearly doubled in 40 years—will need far greater supplies of farm products, timber, water, minerals, fuels, energy, and opportunities for outdoor recreation. Present projections tell us that our water use will double in the next 20 years; that we are harvesting our supply of high-grade timber more rapidly than the development of new growth; that too much of our fertile topsoil is being washed away; that our minerals are being exhausted at increasing rates; and that the Nation's remaining undeveloped areas of great natural beauty are being rapidly preempted for other uses. . . .

RECREATION

America's health, morale, and culture have long benefited from our national parks and forests, and our fish and wildlife opportunities. Yet these facilities and resources are not now adequate to meet the needs of a fast-growing, more mobile population—and the millions of visitor-days which are now spent in federally owned parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and water reservoirs will triple well before the end of this century.

To meet the Federal Government's appropriate share of the responsibility for fulfilling these needs, the following steps are essential:

(a) To protect our remaining wilderness areas, I urge the Congress to enact a wilderness protection bill along the general lines of S. 174.

(b) To improve both the quality and quantity of public recreational opportunities, I urge the Congress to enact legislation

leading to the establishment of seashore and shoreline areas such as Cape Cod, Padre Island, and Point Reyes for the use and enjoyment of the public. Unnecessary delay in acquiring these shores so vital to an adequate public recreation system results in tremendously increased costs.

(c) For similar reasons, I am instructing the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture and other appropriate Federal, State, and local officials and private leaders to—

formulate a comprehensive Federal recreational lands program;

conduct a survey to determine where additional national parks, forests, and seashore areas should be proposed;

take steps to insure that land acquired for the construction of federally financed reservoirs is sufficient to permit future development for recreational purposes; and

establish a long-range program for planning and providing adequate open spaces for recreational facilities in urban areas.

I am also hopeful that consistent and coordinated Federal leadership can expand our fish and wildlife opportunities without the present conflicts of agencies and interests: one department paying to have wet lands drained for agricultural purposes while another is purchasing such lands for wildlife or waterfowl refuges—one agency encouraging chemical pesticides that may harm the songbirds and game birds whose preservation is encouraged by another agency—conflicts be-

tween private landowners and sportsmen—uncertain responsibility for the watershed and antipollution programs that are vital to our fish and wildlife opportunities.

I am directing the Secretary of the Interior to take the lead, with other Federal and State officials, to end these conflicts and develop a long-range wildlife conservation program—and to accelerate the acquisition of upper Midwest wet lands through the sale of Federal duck stamps.

CONCLUSION

Problems of immediacy always have the advantage of attracting notice—those that lie in the future fare poorly in the competition for attention and money. It is not a task which should or can be done by the Federal Government alone. Only through the fullest participation and cooperation of State and local governments and private industry can it be done wisely and effectively. We cannot, however, delude ourselves—we must understand our resources problems, and we must face up to them now. The task is large, but it will be done.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

The White House, February 23, 1961

[The President's message also covered these important topics: (1) water resources—planning and development, water and air pollution control, saline and brackish water conversion; (2) electric power; (3) forests; (4) public lands; and (5) ocean resources. Copies of the complete statement can be obtained by writing your Congressman and asking for House Document No. 94.]

. . . A Significant Reaction at the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference

In the course of his opening address at the recent North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference on March 6, 1961 in Washington, D.C., Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, President of the Wildlife Management Institute, made the following comments:

TODAY'S OPENING SESSION of the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference has a striking similarity with that of the Conference held here eight years ago. The national administration had passed into different custody in 1953. A new Secretary of the Interior delivered his first official public speech on natural resources at

the 18th Conference. In speaking, he reviewed the responsibilities of his department and expressed hope for accomplishment.

This morning we had the honor and pleasure of the participation of Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior under a new administration. He, too, has expressed awareness of the department's responsibilities in the field of natural resources and has voiced determination to overcome the many wildlife, park, public lands and other problems that concern all of us.

Eight years ago I observed that on the change of administrations, Washington was

crowded with representatives of special interest groups who were soliciting support for efforts to get profitable use of the nation's publicly owned natural resources. Everyone in this room is familiar with the self-seeking proposals that were advanced. It is history now that few succeeded and, in the process of their rejection, conservation emerged as a persuasive and tangible voice for the restoration and improved management of the country's natural resources. . . .

. . . I want to call attention to a substantial dissimilarity between today's session and that of eight years ago. At no other time in the early days of a new administration, and at no time during the life of most, has a President sent such a compelling and comprehensive statement of natural resources problems and opportunities to the Congress. Most of us knew it was being developed, but few dared to hope that it would be so complete.

Perhaps less should not have been anticipated, for conservation is now a vigorous force in this country. The 1960 national political campaign marked the first time that major conservation groups were invited to appear before the platform committees of both parties. Most accepted, and their advice and suggestions are evident in the platform documents as well as in President Kennedy's natural resources message of February 23. Get a copy and study it if you have not done so already. Ask your Senator or Congressman for House Document 94.

[The Sierra Club was invited to the Democratic Platform hearing and Executive Director David Brower flew to Denver to present the club's views.—Ed.] . . .

. . . An interagency conflict that often occupies the headlines is the one between the

man, livestock, soil organisms, fish, wildlife, and all other living creatures. Chemical control programs receive millions of dollars of support, but the research work of both departments limps along on woefully inadequate budgets.

Pesticide research must be expanded. Future decisions cannot be made without necessary information. Much more attention should be given to the natural biological control of insects, the environmental factors that influence population outbreaks, and the useful management techniques. Little has been done in this challenging field in this country, but certain European experiments show considerable promise. We should insist upon knowing the harm that may be done by broadcasting huge quantities of powerful poisons over our lands and waters. Lack of knowledge can be serious. . . .

(Continued on page 11)

. . . And a Report on Proposed Wilderness Protection

Remarks by Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, at the Silver Anniversary Annual Meeting, National Wildlife Federation, Wash., D.C., on March 2, 1961:

. . . On the very first possible day of this Senate session, I introduced a Wilderness Bill which I believe provides a reasonable and effective approach to the creation of the wilderness system.

We have just completed two days of hearings on the Wilderness Bill in the Senate Interior Committee. [David Brower spoke for Sierra Club.—Ed.]

If you examine the hearings, you will find that the same objections have been lodged against this bill that we have encountered many times before. When the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission bill was introduced and hearings were held, the common argument against it was that the Park Service was engaged in Mission 66, and Congress should do nothing about the study of outdoor recreation resources until Mission 66 had been clearly outlined and accomplished.

In the hearings this week we were told over and over again that Senate Bill 174, the Wilderness Bill, should await the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. That meant, of course, putting it over until 1962. I am happy that the friends of wilderness protection continued to insist that we pass the bill now, knowing that the report of the ORRRC would point to recreation needs by 1976 and the year 2000, but would probably not outline legislative proposals to meet those needs.

Of course, we heard a great deal about how the bill would lock up thirty to fifty million acres of valuable land. Little atten-

tion was paid to the fact that the primitive areas, against which most of the attack was directed, could this afternoon by a stroke of the pen in the hand of the Secretary of Agriculture become "wilderness." Why people object to a proposed review of such an action by the President of the United States and then by the Congress of the United States, is more than I can understand.

Therefore, I say to you that we will proceed with action upon the Wilderness Bill

Senator
Clinton P.
Anderson,
Chairman,
Senate
Committee
on Interior
and Insular
Affairs



as promptly as possible, and that I still hope and desire speedy adoption.

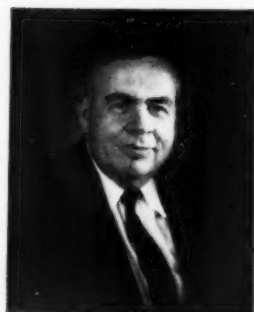
We were all encouraged when President Kennedy expressed his close interest in this legislation, and endorsed it by number in his recent natural resources message. I may be a cockeyed optimist, but I believe the 87th Congress will send a Wilderness Act to the President and he will sign it into law.

Beyond my feeling that we have overcome some of the more serious objections to previous wilderness proposals, this confidence stems from a belief that the American people are aware of the public value in the preservation of part of their domain unscathed by the bulldozers of the road builder, free of the cross-stitching of transmission lines, unbreached by the scream of speedboats. Through the efforts of organizations such as yours, the accumulated testimony of five years, articles in the press, and through some of their own experiences in our national parks, our people have become aware of the impact of a rapidly growing population, commercialism, and mechanization upon our national parks and forests.

Thoreau understood this a century ago when he wrote:

"Our village life would stagnate if it were not for the unexplored forests and meadows which surround it. We need the tonic of wildness . . . We can never have enough of nature. We must be refreshed by the sight of inexhaustible vigor."

Thoreau might have added that wilderness environment is essential, too, for the preservation of certain species of game such as the mountain lion and grizzly bear. It is vital also as a habitat for certain varieties of game fish. And you know that this kind of rugged, silent and isolated setting provides the highest level of hunting and fishing experience.



Ira N.
Gabrielson,
President,
Wildlife
Management
Institute

Interior and Agriculture Departments over the use of toxic chemicals in large-scale plant and animal pest-control programs. Most of you know the unyielding positions held by personnel of the two departments. The debates about the effects on wildlife and fish of the billions of pounds of highly toxic materials that are used annually are complex and unending, but they do emphasize one paramount point. Entirely too little is known about the real impact of these poisons on



Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Watson beside their campfire above Image Lake, in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, where the author met them. For many years they planned the pack trips they began making a few years ago.

**Spring is where you find it —
in an alpine meadow in summer,
or in the hearts of two**

By MARGARET B. CALLAHAN

Seventy-Year-Old Mountaineers

FINDING SPRING occurring in late summer is one of the delights experienced by hikers in the high mountains. The same phenomenon may happen in the human heart; to find both simultaneously is something not to be forgotten.

On Miner's Ridge the last week of August by the shores of Image Lake, 6,500 feet up in the Glacier Peak Primitive Area of the Cascade Mountains, the shooting stars, anemones and gentians were beginning to bloom where snow recently had melted.

We were discussing with a neighboring camper, botanist and mountaineer, Andy Holland of Everett, an old friend we had not seen in years, the extreme toughness of the last part of the climb, a long series of unmerciful switchbacks up the almost-perpendicular face of a mountain.

"Say, I hear there's a couple in their 70's camping up here," Andy said with incredulity in his voice. "They've been out on the trail for about two weeks on a 250-mile trip."

"With pack horses, of course?" I asked.

"No! Andy exclaimed, wonderingly, "Back-packing!"

WE sought out the septuagenarians after breakfast next morning.

The small Forest Service lean-to shelter being more than filled, the Ralph Watsons

of Oregon had made camp in a secluded spot on a level shelf some 50 feet higher than the lake, protected by rock walls and tough old balsam, white cedar and hemlock trees.

Looking fresh and rested as though they had done nothing more strenuous than a stroll in the park, the Watsons welcomed us graciously to a seat on a log near the fire. Both are silvery haired, gentle persons, soft of voice, relaxed and youthful in manner.

"We're always happy and healthy out on the trails," Florence Watson said. "People warn us about all the dire things that could

happen and tell us we're crazy to take such chances. But we never feel so well as when we're packing into the high places.

"It's just a matter of what you really want to do. The one sure way to get old is to think old. And this can happen at any age."

The Watsons have a ten-acre farm near Trail, in South Central Oregon. While they always have lived an outdoor life, they didn't begin to make pack trips until three years ago. Family life (they have two sons and two grandchildren) and daily chores kept them tied down, but someday, they

These old-timers from Trail, Oregon, have discovered the wealth of opportunity available along the wilderness trails of the North Cascades for all who care to seek it out. Like Sierra Club members, they feel that unless we learn to know this country on its own terms—and then tell others of our discovery—none of our grandchildren will ever know it, nor will any of mankind through the long, crowded years ahead. We have a unique opportunity now—in the next few years—to know, to tell, and to save for the future, if we will.

The opponents of wilderness claim that "wilderness is only for the hardy, rugged few." There are many ways to prove this false. Of course wilderness can play an extremely important role in providing a challenge for our sometimes soft American muscles; it can help us strengthen both body and spirit and as such provides an opportunity which must not be lost to future Americans. But in America, this opportunity is not restricted to a "privileged few," nor to the "hardy and rugged," nor to youth. The whole Sierra Club Outing Program—providing opportunities for those from 3 to 83—is a prime example. And the story told by this article is another.—ED.

kept telling themselves, they would explore the Cascades Crest Trail.

Watson is 72 and his wife, 70; they are enjoying at last the trips they have traced on maps for years.

Giving up, lack of exercise and overeating are the principal causes of premature old age, the Watsons believe.

"People ride everywhere in their cars until they forget how to walk, but they never forget how to eat," Watson remarked dryly.

Yes, the Watsons admit, they get tired climbing steep trails, but, adds Mrs. Watson, "not as tired as I get in my own house." The difference is that on the trail a brief rest brings a feeling of complete refreshment.

As for accidents, "The neighbor who was most pessimistic about our trip broke her leg just before we left, chasing a chicken off the back porch," said Mrs. Watson.

On their first trips the Watsons experimented with burros as pack animals. They decided the disadvantages overrode the advantages, however, and this year abandoned the idea in favor of back-packing.

LAKE CHELAN was the starting point of this year's hike. The couples traversed first Cady Pass, then Indian Pass, White Pass and Fire Pass, circling Glacier Peak at an altitude of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet.

From Fire Pass the Watsons descended to the upper Suitttle River, where they camped at Sulphur Creek, preparatory to making the climb to Miner's Ridge. The last lap of their loop journey would take them over Suitttle and Cloudy Passes, thence down Agnes Creek and the Stehekin to Lake Chelan.

The prospect of a mountain shower doesn't trouble the Watsons. They have solved the tent problem with a piece of parachute silk processed twice for waterproofing, over which they sling a 9×12-foot painters' drop-cloth of plastic, using their alpenstocks as supports. The two pieces together weigh only 3½ pounds.

As further precaution against dampness at night the hikers carry a plastic tablecloth, which they spread over their bed to shield their sleeping bags from moisture. The small additional weight is compensated for by the insurance of bone-dry sleeping.

The problem of weight is paramount, of course, and the Watsons have eliminated from their pack list everything but essentials.

From the Watsons' own farm and their own efforts comes much of the dried food they carefully ration themselves. They try to keep the husband's pack down to 50 pounds and the wife's to 30 or 35. To manage this

and still have sufficient food for a two-week period takes masterful planning.

The Watsons save on the weight of bacon by frying it first at home and packing it with only a little of the fat in plastic containers.

By combining dried foods artfully, Mrs. Watson is able to make meals good-tasting as well as nourishing.

To provide elements lacking in mountain drinking water, which is largely melted snow, the Watsons supplement their diet with iodine and calcium pills.

Dishes and pans are confined to a lightweight aluminum camp set, from which the Oregonians have discarded the pot lids, carrying instead a small frying pan with handle amputated. They also carry a small metal-wire grill to facilitate cooking on rock fire beds.

A light, short-handled hoe, a hatchet and a child's fishing pole comprise the Watsons' list of tools. The hoe they consider invaluable, using it for cutting steps in snow, leveling areas for sleeping and cooking, digging holes for refuse and clearing brush. The little fishing pole has stood them in good stead, furnishing many a trout meal.

The Watsons have learned through experience how to ford streams and go on hiking without getting blisters from wet boots.

"In the first place," Watson said, "we keep plenty of snow grease on our boots. Before crossing a stream we tie our pants down over our boots. Usually we travel with them tucked into our boots.

"Immediately on reaching the other side we take off boots and socks, dry our feet, apply foot powder, which we are never without, put on dry socks and before putting our boots on dry them thoroughly inside and out. We've never had a blister."

The fog was dripping from the trees and shifting mysteriously over the glassy waters of Image Lake as we said our farewells to the Watsons and wished them well on the last lap of their journey.

"But this we hope isn't going to be the last of this year's trips," Ralph Watson said. "After we get back to our car we're going to replenish our supplies, hike back over Cady Pass and travel south along the Crest Trail as far as we can before snow stops us. We'd like to make it to Snoqualmie Pass."

Fall routine had set in strenuously, as only fall routine can, and springtime in mountain meadowland seemed far away indeed when a note from Trail, Ore., brought it all back vividly.

"It's been some time," the note began, "since we sat around the little campfire above Image Lake on the foggy August 24th. We just arrived home from the Cascade Crest Trail . . .

"Both of us reached home still completely assembled in our each healthy, unbroken persons, in spite of some rain and snow (new). Our trail season ended at Stevens Pass, as we had several hindrances delaying us. Hoping we may meet again on the high trails."

And here's a toast to that!

[This article copyright, 1955, Seattle Times Company; reprinted by permission.]

Sierra Club members have good opportunities to make acquaintance with the beauties of the Cascades at an earlier age than the Watsons could. In the February *Bulletin* is full information on 1961's North Cascades Special, a base-camp-type outing which will give plenty of scope for exploration to the fortunate fifty who sign up first.



Glacier Peak and Image Lake as seen by the Watsons from their campsite.
Photo by Philip Hyde.

Letters

Rejoins Club at 80

Dear Mr. Brower:

I was a member of the Sierra Club in 1911 and 1912. In 1911 I had the privilege of joining the Sierra Club four-week trip to the Yosemite. In 1912 I married and it was evident that another trip with the Sierra Club would be out of the question for many years. I resigned. Now I am over 80 and unable to be active, but I want to resume my membership in order to support your efforts to protect and extend our National Parks. I consider the Sierra Club one of the most useful organizations of which I have knowledge.

CHARLES H. PORTER
Tamworth, New Hampshire

Rainbow Bridge Debate

Fellow Members:

I wish to call your attention to the article "Protecting Rainbow Bridge" by A. M. Woodbury [*Science*, 132, 519, 26 Aug., 1960] and to the subsequent correspondence on that subject which appears in that same journal on page 1262.

I have given much thought to this problem and know the region quite well from firsthand experience, only last spring having spent three weeks in Glen Canyon. It is my opinion that Professor Woodbury's analysis of the problem is sound and that his proposal is the best solution to this tragic problem. I think that anyone who has roamed in the Glen Canyon region must admit that as glorious as is the Rainbow Bridge, it is only one of that region's many glories and possibly not even its chiefest. I cite Hidden Passage Canyon, Music Temple, Twilight Canyon, the innumerable petroglyphs of extraordinary quality, and the many historical points.

Being well acquainted with the upper reaches of Lake Mead, I know full well how ugly the mudflats and flotsam will be, yet I also know that the construction of a protective dam or dams together with the roadways and the necessary construction and maintenance facilities will destroy entirely the area's wilderness quality—a much greater loss than the possible shortening of Rainbow's lifetime by perhaps a

thousand years. Rather I feel that we should now give our efforts to fighting the proposed Bridge Canyon Dam which, if constructed, will inundate not only all the Grand Canyon National Monument, but 18 miles of Grand Canyon National Park. I also feel that we must take a stand on the dreaded population problem. Unless we face this problem squarely and promptly we shall lose all our cherished natural preserves and our even more cherished hard-won liberties and freedoms.

ALFRED H. FRYE
Cincinnati, Ohio

• We agree that Rainbow Bridge is but one of many outstanding natural features in the Glen Canyon region. And we are glad to know that you are well acquainted with the ugly situation occurring at the head of artificial reservoirs.

We do believe, however, that you are misinformed regarding the amount of construction damage which would be necessary to build the protective dams to keep water away from Rainbow Bridge. One of the major blind spots in the arguments of those who would let the water rise under the bridge in the national monument, is their inability or unwillingness to recognize the fact that the major portion of that construction can and should take place in an area which will be completely flooded by the reservoir backed up behind Glen Canyon Dam. That being the case, why all the hue and cry about construction scars?

The Sierra Club's position is that it continues to request the Secretary of the Interior to operate Glen Canyon Dam so that its high water level is kept below the 3,350' elevation of the Site C barrier dam, until protection is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Upper Colorado Storage Project Act. As Arthur B. Johnson, a registered professional engineer, makes clear in a recent article in the *Western Outdoor Quarterly* ["Some Dam Facts" in the Winter 1961 issue], preventing the waters of the lake from rising high enough to interfere with construction of this barrier dam will not require a major revision of the plans for Glen Canyon Dam, nor the driving of new tunnels around the dam. As Mr. Johnson says, "The bottom of the permanent stream-flow control gates [in existing plans for Glen Canyon Dam] are at elevation 3,374, only 25 feet above the streambed at Site C. [A small cofferdam can keep this much water back.] In addition, there are three high 4 x 5 foot head-gate valves feeding three 4 x 9 foot conduits through the closure plug of the left bank diversion tunnel." Therefore, what we need at this time is an analysis by a competent and unbiased hydrologist of how the capacity of the outlet valves can be increased to a point which will permit keeping the reservoir below Site C (with the help of small cofferdams if necessary) until final protection plans are worked out. Scenic area decisions should not be made by default.

It is our feeling, and that of most other western conservation groups who have examined the problem very closely on the ground and otherwise, that any departure from the

traditional position of no reservoirs or dams within any national park or monument would be a tragic precedent in view of the increasing pressure for such reservoirs in Dinosaur National Monument, Glacier National Park, and in other sections of the national park system.

We agree entirely with you that it is extremely important to fight the proposed Bridge Canyon Dam which would inundate the river portion of Grand Canyon National Monument and 18 miles of the park. Nevertheless, we would feel that your advocated position on Rainbow Bridge would greatly damage the consistency of your position on Bridge Canyon Dam. How can you logically oppose water passing through the narrow canyon in Grand Canyon National Monument and at the same time accept its rising and falling within the Rainbow Bridge National Monument?

We also agree with you wholeheartedly on your concern about population problems. We will soon be carrying a review of the recent book by William Vogt entitled *People* which treats this problem at some length.

I am sorry that more people have not had an opportunity to visit the Rainbow Bridge area personally and to study this problem in detail before the waters of Glen Canyon Dam preclude any chance for further discussion. When *Science* magazine finally carries the rebuttal to Professor Woodbury's article—a rebuttal by William Halliday of The Mountaineers of Seattle—I hope you will carefully reconsider your position on this matter.—Ed.

Open Space

Editor:

In the January (1961) *Sierra Club Bulletin* I noticed the book review on "Securing Open Space for Urban America: Conservation Easements," by Whyte. Do you have the complete address where that may be purchased?

RUSSELL D. BUTCHER
Ann Arbor, Michigan

• Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. for \$3.—Ed.

Thanks from Brazil

Mr. Brower:

We want to express our thanks as well as tell you how we enjoy your *Sierra Club Bulletin* and its permanent message of how "to explore, enjoy, and protect the nation's scenic resources"—a sentiment so akin to the spirit of our group.

JAYME DE MOURA E SILVA, *Presidente*
Centro Dos Excursionistas
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Library Group Picks American Earth

This Is the American Earth by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall, published by the Sierra Club, has been selected as one of the 46 "notable books of 1960" by the American Library Association. The book continues to receive editorial accolades throughout the country.

Faltboote

German Hammer Foldboats

Singles, Doubles, 7-ply Rubber or Vinyl Plastic
Hulls. Simple construction, low prices.
All models and accessories in stock.

Write or call for literature.

Rolf Godon

15 California Street, San Francisco
GARfield 1-2274

Gabrielson

(Continued from page 7)

The President's message made clear that he was instructing the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and other appropriate Federal, State, and local officials and private leaders to formulate a federal recreational lands program. An objective survey should determine where additional national parks, forests, and seashore areas are desirable. Care should be taken to select the right areas to make sure that their designation as forests, parks, or seashores takes into full account the public need and their capacity to serve that need in future years.

Other important matters demand immediate consideration. These include the complex problem of protecting Rainbow Bridge National Monument in Utah from the rising waters behind Glen Canyon Dam. This problem presents a threat to the half-century concept of the sanctity of the national park system. Its solution is made difficult by the contradictory positions taken by Congress. The Act which authorized Glen Canyon Dam bars any dam or reservoir from violating any national park unit. Congress, in a complete turnabout, subsequently refused to appropriate funds for the necessary protective works.

This is the fifth year that a national wilderness bill has been before Congress. Extensive hearings have been held in Washington and in the field. The original measure has been modified in order to incorporate suggestions that have been received and to make crystal clear that the administrative prerogatives of existing agencies will not be hampered. I doubt that those who continue to oppose the wilderness bill have read it or studied the hearing record. Communications between the Washington and field offices of one federal resources agency also appear to need repair. Field personnel have been giving speeches in opposition to the wilderness bill at a time when the central office is on record in favor of it.

This proposal has been misrepresented more than any bill that has been before Congress in many years. Those who continue to misrepresent and oppose it apparently do so because they have designs on coveted value in the wilderness areas of our national forests, parks, and wildlife refuges. The wilderness bill has the President's support. It has the people's support, and it merits immediate approval by Congress. . . .

I have touched on a number of the major conservation issues. Most are outlined in the President's message. Remember that they represent unfinished work. Listing them on paper means little if you and I and other conservationists fail to work vigorously for their adoption. Executive Office and departmental directives must be prepared and im-

plemented, and legislative proposals drafted, introduced, and favorable congressional action obtained. All this lies ahead.

The paints merely have been mixed. Now they must be applied to the canvas. . . .

Selway-Bitterroot Hearings

(Continued from page 3)

River Face) when it is reclassified in the future, more than one million acres of wilderness would be lost.

Representatives of the Idaho mining industry wanted better access into the area and asked that no Wilderness Area be established until after completion of a modern geological survey which might turn up hidden minerals.

It is expected that Region One, after evaluating the hearings and the various communications it receives, will forward on about July 1 its final Selway-Bitterroot proposal to the Chief Forester in Washington, D.C. After he has gone over the record and consulted with his staff, he will make his recom-

mendation to the Secretary of Agriculture who will make the final decision on what is to be included in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.

This is no ordinary wilderness. The Primitive Area as it now exists is the largest remaining unit in the national forest wilderness system. Since a principal value of wilderness is extensive wildness—a value increasingly difficult to find—the loss of more than a quarter of the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness in the process of reclassification (as proposed by Region One of the Forest Service) would be a most serious blow to the future of wilderness preservation in America. This possibility should be a matter of most serious national concern. From now until the Secretary of Agriculture acts, the fate of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area will hang in the balance. [Citizens always have a constitutional right to express themselves—on both administrative and legislative matters—to their Congressman, their Senators and to appropriate administrative personnel of the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service.—Ed.]

Book Reviews

GOOD-BYE TO A RIVER, by John Graves, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1960. 306 pages, \$4.50.

A man and a dog paddle a river in a canoe for three weeks. The place is West Texas—not traditional canoe country—the year 1957. Five dams are to be constructed on the Brazos sometime soon. This trip and this book are an elegy to the river by whose banks John Graves had grown up.

The book reaches stirring climaxes of mood and strikes sparks of recognition of the sad, brief, fierce history of an arid country. In between the good writing there are patches of imperfectly married Hemingway and Thoreau. But no matter how uneven, it compels respect because John Graves loves his country, knows its wildlife and geology, has studied its Indian history and made friends with its crabbed Anglo-Saxon inhabitants.

The conservation lessons that are woven into its text are an old well-known story. The white settlers came to a viable ecology with prairie grass holding water long enough to run in clear springs through the summer. They chopped, burned and plowed until the springs dried up. Cattle gave way to goats, crops to cedars that "crawled up from the draws." The river runs brown; the dams are put in to check the floods. Good-bye to the Brazos.

PETER D. WHITNEY

THE AMERICAN ALPINE JOURNAL 1960. American Alpine Club, New York, 1960. 199 pages, illustrated. (Copies available at the Sierra Club, \$3.)

The current issue of the American Alpine Journal describes a variety of climbs and expeditions around the world from "The Western Rib

of Mount McKinley's South Face" to "Japanese Exploration in Nepal." Other articles of interest to the mountaineer cover building and naming of mountains; "The First American Accident on the Matterhorn," and "New Facts About Early Wyoming Ascents."

THE A.M.C. WHITE MOUNTAIN GUIDE. Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston, 1960. 454 pages, 3½ x 6 inches. \$4.50.

The latest edition of the Appalachian Mountain Club's guide to the trails in the White Mountain region of New England. Detailed descriptions of hiking and ski trails illustrated by fifteen sectional maps.

PROJECT TWENTY-TWELVE. United States Department of the Interior, Washington, 1960. 64 pages, illustrated.

A report of the program for the Bureau of Land Management until the year 2012. Forecasts the needs in land management on the 47 million BLM acres and presents a plan to meet those needs. Includes sections on the history of public lands and on the present-day situation of these lands plus plans for the development and use of their natural resources.

Publications by Members

MY WILDERNESS—THE PACIFIC WEST, by Justice William O. Douglas. Doubleday, New York, 1960. 206 pages, illustrated, \$4.95. (See Nov. 1960 SCB for review.)

THE LONELY LAND, by Sigurd F. Olson. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1961. 276 pages, illustrated with ink drawings by Francis Lee Jaques. \$4.50.

Bulletin Board

A milestone was reached when President John F. Kennedy gave clear recognition to the importance of conservation of natural resources in his February 23rd message to Congress. (See page 6.) The President stressed the inadequacy of our present outdoor recreational resources and urged action to correct the shortage of national parks, seashores and dedicated wilderness; he also urged the acceleration of the building of approved access roads to public forests to make additional supplies of merchantable timber available, which could be a conflicting use of these resources. Most of the Forest Service-proposed timber-access road mileage *could* progress without entering areas of major controversy, such as the North Cascades.

Wilderness Bill

★ The public hearing on the Wilderness Bill (S. 174, Senator Clinton P. Anderson, N.M.) before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on February 27th and 28th brought out such a crowd that there was standing room only. Both Secretary of the Interior Udall and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman testified in favor of the bill, as did Dr. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service. Secretary Udall stated, "The Administration hopes the Congress will move quickly to enact this legislation."

Rainbow Bridge

★ Secretary Udall has stated that he would not permit the entering of water into Rainbow Bridge National Monument to establish a precedent in the national park system under his administration of the Department of the Interior. He has urged a "constructive approach" and says, "Let's move out aggressively and claim some of these areas as our own." Senator Bennett (Utah) has introduced S. 1133, to establish Rainbow Bridge National Monument as Rainbow Bridge National Park. This bill (like Senator Moss's S. 175—see Jan. *SCB*), would amend provisions of the 1956 Colorado River Storage Act which require the Secretary of the Interior to protect the monument from inundation by Glen Canyon Reservoir.

★ You have a constitutional right to express your viewpoint on these matters

Wildlife Overpopulation in National Parks

The National Park Service is considering the use of carefully-controlled public hunting to help reduce herds in certain park units where there is an excessive overpopulation of game animals such as deer and elk. The Service has previously limited its control work to park personnel. Director Conrad P. Wirth stated March 8 in Washington that, "In searching for a solution to the problem it may prove necessary to seek the coöperation of responsible citizens in local areas to participate in herd reductions." The Service would reserve to itself the determination of where the hazard exists.

Five Limited Areas Declassified

★ Region 6 of the U.S. Forest Service has recently declassified—without public hearing—five of its most highly scenic "limited Areas": the St. Helens, Illinois Canyon, Umpqua, Diamond Lake, and Waldo Lake—and announced "multiple use" plans for them. "Limited Areas"—a classification found only in Region 6 of the Service—were established some twenty years ago when other regions were setting aside their wilderness reserves, and have been managed essentially as Wilderness Areas since that time. Reclassification for "multiple use" opens the way for "timber harvesting, road development and occupancy."

National Seashores

★ Bills to establish a Seashore at Point Reyes, California (H.R. 2775, Clem Miller, Cal., H.R. 3244, Jeffery Cohelan, Cal., and S. 476, Senators Engle and Kuchel, Cal.) were heard before the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs in late March. Strong support was evidenced for these bills.

Another Seashore measure, S. 4, Senator Ralph Yarborough, Texas, to establish Padre Island National Seashore, will be heard by the Senate Committee on April 12.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

Wilderness Cards From the Sierra Club



Water at its best, in a wild setting—Linton Springs, in the Three Sisters Wilderness, part of Oregon's Volcanic Cascades, wherein lies Oregon's last chance for a great national park. (See Oregon Skyline Special—High-Light type trip, February, 1961 *SCB*). Wilderness Card #26. Photo by Philip Hyde.

Cards to help the Cascades and wilderness. Complete set of 49 cards—\$3

Subjects now being covered are: North Cascades, Washington; Volcanic Cascades, Oregon; Wind River Mountains, Wyoming; Sawtooth country, Idaho; and Point Reyes, California. Prices: giant, 15¢; jumbo, (like our front cover) 10¢; regular (left), 5¢; less 30% on orders of \$5 or more (at list price). Minimum order \$1. Write your chapter or Mills Tower.

